BELKNAP'S ANACONDA.

A Sketch of the War Department's Gluttonous Snake.

FROM WASHINGTON TO THE MISSOURI.

Swallowing Post Traderships Wholesale.

MORE HEADS TO FALL

How the Campbells Came Down on the Soldiers.

BISMARCK, Dakots, March 21, 1876. Last summer, when your correspondent first visited this country, known as the Upper Missouri Valey, and engaged in ferreting out and making public, through the columns of the HERALD, the corruntion and traudulent management of the Indian Department as regulated by the Delano-Orville Grant ring, the working of the latter was described as that of an anaconda whose head was in Washington and whose tall was on the Upper Missouri, somewhere in the vicinity of Fort Peck. Whenever the anacouda was fed at Washington, whether by an appropriation of money or annuity goods for the regularly robbed Indians, there was a wriggling along the entire length which did not stop until the major part of the goods or the money proceeds thereof were safely and securely stowed away in the pockets of the members of the wille Grant Ronnafon Leighton Brothers and other smaller fry, including many of the agents. So determined was the war waged by the HERALD against the thieving operations of Delano & Co., and so undeniable and direct were its accusations against Delano and "my son John," that the former was at last very reluctantly forced to surrender the seat in the Cabinet which he had disgraced and shield himself and his peculations behind the screen of private life. Almost with the regularity with which the scasons of the year succeed each other tragain fell to the enterprise and far reaching energy of the HERALD to be the first to expose corruption and downright robbery upon the part of another Cabinet officer, a fellow plunderer of Delano's; and if the term anaconda was applicable to the lightfingered manipuintions of the Indian Department by Delano, my son John, Brother Orville, and Smith, the ex-Commissioner M Indian Affairs, no better term can be adopted to express the shoplifting propensities of Belknap, embracing in their operations almost a continent.

In the one case the poor Indian was the unlucky victim; in the other it was the frontier soldier. Both were robbed alike, and in both cases the head robbers were the very men whose duty it was to protect them against fraud and oppression, come whence they might. Deiano fought hard and iong before yielding the attacks of the independent press, the HERALD, and when at last forced to flee in ignominy he occasionally musters courage enough to face his accusers. But with the puffed-up Belknap, who was not unlike a toad in his make up and disposition, the battle had scarcely begun in earnest until, like a craven, he covered his face with his hands and bellowed peccari. Martin Stoot's coon did not cry out sooner "Den't shoot; I'll come down!" than did the pilfering Belknap when the HERALD columns opened on him at short range. In sporting terms, he proved himself a duffer, a regular quilter. A man versed in the slang expressions of rockfighting would pronounce Belknap a "dunghill." If in his giddy fall he alone was to suffer, but little regret need be expended upon him, because, as nothing was before Grant found him, so to nothing he re turns; but in the slimy maelstrom of pollution of which he is the centre there are soon to be seen floating the political carcases of men who are and have been more or less respected by their fellow men, and who have been recipients from the latter of marks of high honor and esteem. It is the fall and disgrace of men like these which, combined with that of Belknan, go to make this scandal well deserving to be considered as a national bumiliation.

MORE REVELATIONS. In this little obscure railway hamlet, situated upon the extreme verge of civilization, resides an old army sutler, one of the olden time, who was the first, or and who for years has been endeavoring to convince his sequaintances and immediate friends that Belknan was using his high position to rob the soldiers of the trontier. At last this old man, who was the early friend of Generals Sherman, Sturges, Wessel, Emory and other senior officers of the army at a time when they were lieutenants serving on the frontier, finds his partial justification by seeing the entire nation adopt his estimate of Belknap's character. It can be shown conclusively that almost immediately after Belknap became Secretary of War he began intriguing to gain control of the nearly 200 post traderships of the army. Faithful to his State, or unfaithful, more properly stating it, he at first selected his principal partners in crime almost entirely from among his neighbors in lows. When Belknap came into power as Secretary of War the appointment of post traders rested with the three senior officers at each post, by which regulation a sure check against rings and monopolies was established.

IDEGINAING THE CHANGE. Acting upon the request of Belknap, who already had his eye upon the fat places of the army, General Augur, in 1870, at that time commanding the Department of the Platte, in which some of the best traderthips were located, issued the following order removing the post traders at Forts Laramie and Fetterman and appointing others named in the order in their stend :-

appointing others named in the order in their stead:

HEADQUAITERS, DEFARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, JOHANA, Neb., April 11, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. OH-EXTRACT.

3. The appointments of Mr. S. E. Ward and of Mr. Collins Dixon as post traders at Fort Laramic, W. T., are hereby revoked, to take effect July 1, 1870.

Mr. O. P. Hunford: appointed post trader at Fort Laramic, W. T., to take effect July 1, 1970.

4. The appointment of Mr. Robert Wilson as post trader at Fort Fetterman, W. T., is hereby revoked, to take effect July 1, 1970. at Fort Fetterman, W. T., is hereby revealed at Fort Fet-July 1, 1870. Mr. J. N. Campbell is appointed post trader at Fort Fet-terman, W. T., to take effect July 1, 1870. Brovet Major General AUGUR. By command of SHERMAN AROUSER.

At that time, however, General Sherman had his headquarters at Washington, and to him one of the ejected traders telegraphed the fact of his summary removal. Sherman did not propose that the regulating the appointment of post traders should be sverridden even by a Secretary of War. He telegraphed an order at once to Augur directing that officer to ando this wrong already done by revoking the order which had been issued at Booknap's instigation, and at the same time if any change in traders was necessary such change must be brought about by the legal and customary manner through the preliminary action of a post council. Three days after the date of the order first given General Augur, acting in obedience to Sherman's positive instructions, issued the following order revoking the one issued at Belknap's request :-

revoking the one issued at Beiknap's request;—

Headquarters Department of the l'Latte, †

Orada, Neb., April 15, 1840. †

Special onders no. 60—(Retract).

5. The appointments of Mr. O. P. Hurford as Post Trader at Fort Laramie, W. T., and of Mr. J. N. Campbell as Post Frader at Fort Fetterman, W. T., made in paragraphs 3 and t. Special Orders No. 90, current series, from these headquarters, are hereby revoked.

The commanding officers of these posts will immediately renvene councils of administration for the purpose of non-inating one or more suitable and acceptable persons for appointment as traders at their respective purits.

The proceedings of these councils will be forwarded to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major General Augur, Assistant

The Campbell mentioned in both orders, and who had been appointed by Augur at Belknap's request, is a brother of ex-Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, of whom more anon. The councils were convened at the posts, and, unfortunately for Belknap, the officers animously chose to retain the men restored to their places by Sherman.

Here originated one of the causes which finally forced old Tecumsels to fold his tent and abandon Washington as a proper place for his headquarters, due to the con

powers by the Secretary of War Belknap did not prose to give up the fight for lucre so readily, however He began a system of persecution to accomplish what he had already once failed to bring about.

BELENAP DETERMINED. General Augur, as a friend to Wilson, one of the loomed traders, wrote to the ter, advising him to get rid of his interest as trader at Fort Fetterman, as Belknap was determined to oust him. Wilson's profits at Fetterman for two years and a half had been \$76,000. War his fellow thief, Hedrick, of Iowa, announced by letter to various posts throughout the West that he could control any tradership on the frontier, at the same time giving a hint as to what was expected. Otherwise, the motto would be "Stee down and out." Wilson had declined the overtures of this man; hence he became marked as an early victim for the Belknap axe. Preferring to vacate rather than to be kicked out he listened to overtures from Campbell and Jules E. Coffee, resulting finally in the transfer of his interest to those parties for a money consideration. Before this arrangement was perfected, however, Coffee had paid Hedrick \$500 to secure the appointment of post trader at Fort Fetterman. Subsequently, however, this arrangement was abrogated. Hedrick preferring to retain an interest in the profits to accepting the pit-

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING. Immediately after the terms of agreement had been signed between Wilson, Campbell & Coffee, rumors reached them that Belknap had changed his mind and would not appoint Campbell & Coffee, whereupon, as the story runs, the latter telegraphed to Governor Campbell of Wyoming to go to Washington and "fix things." The Governor telegraphed back that he would go to Washington and could make it all right. Several arrangements were meanwhile proposed, one of which provided that an appointment should be made in Campbell's name, Wilson to furnish the money and manage the business, while one-third of the profits were to pass to Campbell. To this proposition the latter gave his consent, provided he could first submit it to the Governor and obtain his approval. After Governor Campbell's return from Washington there seemed to be no danger of further delay in closing up the contract for the new deal. As it has become very lashionable of late for all implicated officials of high standing to protest their funneeence, vide Joyce, Mc-lonnid, McKee, Babcock and Beecher, it is well to provide one's sell with documentary evidence, such as the "sylph" telegrams, &c.

the "sylph" telegrams, &c.

THE DOCUMENTS.

The following letters from Governor Campbell's brother, written about this time, may not be considered out of place here, although it will not be surprising if some one seeks an opportunity to make it appear "pericetly innocent." Such persons had better not be in haste to explain or contradict, as the following is but a drop in the backet compared with what is forthcoming:—

ing is but a drop in the bucket compared with what is forthcoming:—

Calonel Robert Wilson, Omaha:—

Dean Sus—I had intended to write you immediately on the Governor's return, expecting General August to come up with him. I did not get to see the General as he passed through. I have since talked with the Governor, and he may the appointment of — will be satisfactory to him, but also says he will insist on the person staying there acting with the administration. If this arrangement is satisfactory to you have the papers made out in duplicate, sign them and send them to me, and I will sign them and return one copy to you. I presume it will be necessary also to have — name to the agreement. That, however, can be had when an involve of property is taken. Have it understood in the agreement that I am to be interested in all contracts connected with the post in case you get any. It will not be necessary to let any person know that I am in any way interested.

Please answer soon as convenient and oblige. Yours, truly,

THE OTHER SIDE. After looking on that picture, look on this:

After looking on that picture, look on this:—

Washingrox, March 16, 1876.

To the Hemalic of this mercing appears a communication from your correspondent at lismarck, D. T., accusing me of being concerned in the sale of post traderships. I do not know how others may think it advasable to meet such charges, but as I have nothing to fear from investigations I beg for sufficient space in your paper to denounce the story as utterly false, so far as it relates to myself, and to say justifier that I desire and shall demand at once the most searching investigation.

Demandacing the Seriouscal variant that a boson

searching investigation.

J. A. CAMPBELL.
Remembering the Scriptures' warning that a house of divided against itself cannot stand, the house of Campbell, having taken opposite sides of the same story, may be left to its fate. The above letters of the Campbell Brothers should be read in connection with the statement which avers that the Governor's brother upon receiving a proposition to accept one-third of the profits of a certain tradership without furnishing any of the capital replied that he must first submit it to the Governor, and it the latter approved it he would accept it. Now, all this may have been "periectly innocent," in the language of Bob, but that remains to be seen.

cent," in the language of Bob, but that remains to be seen:

FORT STEEL.

Another valuable place at that time was the tradership at Fort Steel, also partly controlled by Hedrick. To this place Thayer, a son of ex-Senator Thayer, succeeded through, it is alleged, the special influence which his tather, then United States Senator, exercised. The appointment of Sweezy as trader at Omaha Barracks is supposed, as will be testified to to have been a tub thrown to one of the Senatorial whalesmen hading from a border State. This man Sweezy farmed or sublet his privileges as trader at Omaha and was atterward rich enough to obtain a Territorial appointment. Unless great injustice has been done ex-Senator Thayer the appointment of his son is but one of the many post traderships which he influenced or controlled. In another letter we will take a glimpse at some other traderships not yet prominently spoken of, in the representation of which there will, in the language of the play bill, be an entire change of programme, with new cast of characters (all bail, in which the public will, perhaps, recognize some old friends with new faces.

A KEMINISCENCE OF BELEXAP'S TRIP.

As a currosity in play bills the following is given to

some old friends with new faces.

A REMINISCENCE OF BELENAP'S TRIP.

As a currosity in play bills the following is given to the readers of the Heratio with this little history. Belkmap has been known as a systematic plunderer of the officers and soldiers of the frontier for years. On the occusion of his visit through the Territories last fail, to judge for himself, perhaps, of the value of the principal post tracerships, some Western wag caused to be prepared numerous handbills of the ordinary size, of which the accompanying is a fac simile in-mutinature, and at every stopping place on the Missouri River Belkmap had one of these reminders thrust into his hand or hung before his face, as an evidence of the real appreciation in which citizens and soldiers living on the trontier held him:—

ROUKY MOUNTAIN AND NORTHWESTERN AGGREGATION!

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ND NORTHWESTERN
AGGREGATION:

in all its Oriental solender. Each and every actor and
Acrobat wearing nothing but the most cosity Jewels and
Indian Rings
Managers and Proprietors. HILLS NAP, GRANT & CO.
Entirely discinsible in Character and castly Superior in
everything to any Shoe more tracelling.

The great mass of sterling beauties offered in this Big
Show procludes the possibility of our commerciating only a
few of those most prominent. In each and every ontertainment the public with lave a spiendid opportunity to
witness the feats of the noted

"AWYUL" GRANT!

The Lightning Calculator, who will show the audience
how a 420 pound I evas steer can be made to weigh
Indians.

Mr. W. W. BILK-KNAP.

in his specialties as the Modern Hercules. He will,
without the aid of (shoulder) straps, raise 1,400 sacks of
four and walk away with it. The way he has of doing
this foat is no trouble to him.

THE REV. E. P. SMITH.

In his Stump Speeches and Comicalities, has no equal
on any reservation.

BEN. R. CHWAN,
In his miniation of a Cowan Chiff. This is nature itself.

ZOHNNY DELAY-NO

and other specialties too numerous to mention. Bear
in mind that this is the second and last term. No outside demonstrations will be given unless the public defive it and are willing to protein Secondary

The performance of Columbus Delano, entitled the
POST TRADERS: OR PIRATES OF THE UPPER
MISSOURI,
In which Celumbus and the hull strength of the company will show how the thing is done.

This Monster Aggregation, will perform during the
winter months in Washington, D. C.

Those who manifest surprise at the extent to which

winter months in Washington, D. C.

Monk ro cons.

Those who manifest surprise at the extent to which this sale or post traderships has been carried need only wait a short time to learn that the surface has only been skimmed over. If one half the persons who have been summoned from this region to testify before the House committee relate what they know, and there is not doubt that they will, the country will be still further astounded at the names and numbers who are destined to be struck by damaging testimory. Belkings in a short time will not leef so lonely in his misery and degradation as seems at present. The proof of this is to be found in a pile of documentary evidence ample enough to fill entire pages of the fixnate, alt of which is safely on its way to the proper parties in Washington.

which is saiely on its way to the proper parties in which is saiely on its way to the proper parties in which is saiely on its way to the proper parties in washington.

Four Micz.

The tradership at Fort Ricc, twenty-five miles from this point, is held by the grace of Dr. Tomlinson, leaking to Omana, Neb. April 15, 1840.

Fricial ombus No. 69—(Matanath. observed at the propers at Fort Lincoln is and has been run by the Leighton brothers under the direction of the notional fledrick. Marsh received \$12,000 from Fort Sill to divide annually with fleikings. Fort Sill and Yort Lincoln has paid the Belkings Fort Sill and Yort Lincoln has paid the Belking Bing as large and my straders of these posts will immediately neited administration for the purpose of non-grace in the respective posts.

The tradership at Fort Ricc, twenty-five miles from this point, is held by the grace of Dr. Tomlinson, leekings's brother-in-law. The one across the river at Fort Lincoln is and has been run by the Leighton brothers under the direction of the Indianal Sill of the

places, with numerous applications from all over the country to be allowed to appear and make certain transactions appear "perfectly innocent." On February 10 the following communication from an expost trader, who is conversant with all the facts, was forwarded to Washington:—

TAXING CHURCH PROPERTY.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR DIX CONDEMNING THE MOVEMENT.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 10, 1870.
TO THE HONORABLE THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON MILTARY APPAIRS, House of Representatives. Washington TANY APPAIRS, House of Representatives. Washington, D. C. :- Sin-The interest I have at stake must be my apology for It can be readily proven that these appointments have been made a source of profit to those in high official positions and a number of them, at least, n we been considered the perquisites of one J. M. Hedrick, of 'ltumwa, lowa, holding the position of Internal flevenue Collector, who has prostituted his position for gain only. I need only rolery you, so far as current rumor is concerned, to the New York HERALD and other papers of recent date, and can also refery you to most of the present post commanders, especially along the Missouri River, as to the abuses of the gystem. I also hold myself ready to produce reliable witnesses, who will testify to the facts as before stated. As to my character and ability to make good these assertions, ample evidence can be furnished you. be furnished von.

Tespectivally invite attention to the enclosed letters of recommendation, which have at different times been sent me without any solicitation on my part, and also the correspondence connected with my removal as post trad rat Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, which, please return to une after having read them.

to me after having read them.

The writer of the above is able and willing to make a thorough exposure of Belknap's operations on the Missouri River, and is now on his way to Washington in obedience to a summons from Clymer's committee. The testimony of Orville Grant, as published and received here, falls far short of what those along this river who are posted, believe he has knowledge of.

what those along this river was are possed, each he has knowledge of.

It has been mysteriously his ed here that ame the documentary testimony sent from this count to Washington, bearing upon the post traders question are letters of Belknap's, in which he deavors to shift a portion of the responsibility certain appointments of traders to broader should than those of William Wortnless Belknap.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDER.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TRIAL OF RELLY-THE JURY COMPLETE AND THE PROSECUTION OPENS THE CASE-IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., March 30, 1876. Quite an excitement has been created in town to-day by an event which transpired in court during the progress of the trial in the case of Kelly. The impanciling of the jury had been moving with satisfactory facility, and the indications were that by evening an opening of the cause might be reached. All at once there was a sensation in the court and the monotonous call of the array interrupted. Mr. Charles Kiotz, a juror, who had been accepted and had taken his place in the box as the eighth juror, was discovered to be incompeinquest which found a true bill against Doyle, Kelly and Kerririgan at the October term of this Court. This revelation was reached by General Albright, Commonwealth Counsel, who moved that the ineligible juror should be removed from the panel, and Judge—Breher promptly granted the motion. Mr. Bartholomew, counsel for the prisoner, immediately demanded that the jurors already selected should also be discharged. A long and exciting discussion ensued between counsel, which occupied a large portion of the morning session. The Court finally overruled the motion, and Mr. Bartholomew filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling. This little episode was soon known upon the street, and all sorts of reports and rumors were put in circulation. The people seemed to be filled with paintul emotions at the prospects of further prolongation of the great excitement which has pervaded this section for seven months past. As the stories spread over the borough an impression gathered strength that the whole case had been smashed by the legal informality, and that Kelly was sure to escape justice after all. This development of popular feeling shows to what an extent interest in the matter has been carried. On ordinary occasions the affair would have been considered a good kind of a judicial joke, but to-day it was received in a manner so scrious that it shows how deeply the public heart has been started. It is not the horror experienced at the dreadint marker from a well-grounded apprehension that full justice in the premises stands in danger of being detented. It is not the horror experienced at the dreadint marker from a well-grounded apprehension that full justice in the premises stands in danger of being detented. It is not the horror experienced at the dreadint marker from a well-grounded apprehension that full justice in the premises stands in danger of being detented. It is not the horror experienced at the dreadint marker from a well-grounded apprehension that full justice in the premises stands in danger of being detented. It i inquest which found a true bill against Doyle, Kelly and Kernrigan at the October term of this Court. This

Maguirea."

About four o'clock the twelith juryman was secured and District Attorney Siewers made his plea in the opening of the case on the part of the Commonwealth. The jury is a fairish sort of a body, and will undoubtedly render a verdict under the evidence and according to the convictions of their consciences. No man has been placed in the box who has heard or read any portion of the testimony in the case of Doyle, and it is therefore extraordinarily select and exclusive in its character. The taking of the testimony will commence at the opening of the Court to-morrow morning, and will occupy several days.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

[From the Sacramento Union-Record.] Upon the suggestion of Mayor Bryant, the citizens or San Francisco are about to take such steps as are in their power to procure Congressional action regarding the Chinese nuisance, which, as the Mayor rightly observes, is becoming intolerable. A committee has been appointed, a mass meeting is to be held, and the Legislature is to be asked to defray the expenses of a deputation to Washington. There is, unquestionably, abundant cause for complaint on this score. The Chinese in San Francisco already form a separate and powerful colony, governed by their own laws, defying the police, practising and abetting crime and proffithe police, practising and accetting crime and promi-cacy, and at the same time cutting down white labor in every direction below living rates. A faithful and graphic narrative of the effects of Chinese labor upon trade and industry on this coast would, perhaps, go lar to convince even the average Congressman that the evils the new competition is establishing never can be compassated by the benefits of trade with China, and that it would be better for the Pacine coast, and, ultimately, for the whole Union, if every coast, and, diffinately, for the whose Chion. It every treaty arrangement between the two countries should be allowed to exist and to expand. For it is here that the great question of the fairre labor of the United States will have to be determined, and it is here that an issue to the full "se important and far reaching as that of slavery will have to be acticle." It is here that an issue to the full "se important and far reaching as that of slavery will have to be acticle." It is necessary to face the situation as it is. If the importation of Chinese proceeds exeally, there must come a time when they will have monopolized manufacturing industry on this coast; when no white man or white woman or white boy can procure employment at any trait; when the sewing gri wil be driven from her machine, the mechanic from his lathe, the carpenter from his tools, the cobbier from his lator, pursuing the invariable rule which governs all labor throughout the world, shall have acquired the entire field of California industry. And when that time has arrived the people of other States will find themselves confronted by the same problem and neacced by the same day in the same day of the state of the state will find themselves the state into a second Louistana in slavery times. We shall have lost the bone and snew of our population—the intelligent mechanic, the thinking circens who can alone secure and establish selegovernment, and should have gained the equivalent of a slave population. The old state State conditions would inevitative follow upon this. Chinese cheap labor in great masses means farming on a gignatic senie; the rapid reduction of the small farmers to the state of the "poor whites" of the South; the aggregation of agriculture in the hands of plotocracy, corresponding to the old planters; in lact, the chirter revolution of society as it at present exists. Since, moreover, the tendency would surely be to establish a kind of peonage among the Chinese we should find ourselves free to force when he will be a conting and

NEW YORK, March 7, 1876. My DEAR Six-I was surprised and grieved to learn that the taxation of church edifices had been seriously and even earnestly advocated before the Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly. It is virtually a proposition to impose a tax on the worship of Almighty God, unless it is rendered in the open air or in some building aiready subject to taxation. No one objects to the taxation of any church property devoted to secular uses. It is the imposition of taxes on houses of worship that is so objected to as a profanation of that which should be held sacred.

One of the advocates of the measure commends to us the example of the primitive Christians in regard to out-door service, as if a parallel could be drawn between the climate of Judea, radiant with sunshine and peren nial bloom all the year round, and ours, in which (ex traordinary seasons excepted) we are buried in snow two or three months and pinched with cold, even when inder cover, two or three more,

Another says that the Aposties achieved their suc-

But these references to the habits of the early followers of the Saviour manifest an extremely super-Supper was administered by Him in an upper room, and most of His teachings were in the synagogues. The Acts of the Apostles show that they preached in the Temple at Jerusalem whenever they were allowed to do so, and in the synagogues at Antioch, Thessalonica, Athens, Corinth, Ephesus and wherever else they went. They used Jewish houses of worship because they had Divine Master His followers were for a long period of time the objects of Jewish and Pagan persecution, sustained by the temporal authorities, and their worship was conducted in hiding places, sometimes in cata combs in the bosom of the earth. If they had been

tained by the temporal authorities, and their worship was conducted in hiding places, sometimes in catacombs in the bosom of the earth. If they had been blessed with the religious toleration which we enjoy, and had possessed our wealth, there is every reason to believe that they would have built houses of worship as tasteful and costly as our own. The instinct of all communities of men is to erect for the worship of their Creator edifices responding to their conceptions of His majesty and His beneficence. There are, as we all know, more inexpensive than expensive houses of worship; but it is because, in the great majority of religious sensities, there is an inautility to do more. It is creditable to Christians of all denominations that their expenditures for religious worship are only limited by their pecuniary means. We cannot doubt that the primitive Christians entertained as elevated views of the dignity of the service due to their Heavenly Father as their Israelitic predecessors, who built the Temple of Jerusalem. The Divine Founder of our faith gave an impressive proof of His conception of the seared character of edifices consecrated to the service of God, by driving the money changers out of the temple—the only act of violence in His meck and compassionate life; and I trust we shall have courage and reverence enough to imitate His example, and prevent the money changers from getting a foothold in our houses of worship and converting them into dens of theeves.

As soon as the primitive Christians ceased to be objects of persecution and were protected by their civil rulers, they began to erect expensive houses of worship; and from the era of Constantine they converted splendid pagan temples to the service of their Maker. There are now in the city of Rome seven or eight of these temples reclaimed from heathenism and consecrated to Christian twoship. From that day to this—during the lapse of nearly 1,600 years—no government has undertaken to make church edifices pay tribute for the privilege of worshipping Go the love of money is the predominant passion. If those who have set on foot this movement want more money let them tax their rum, their tobacco, their pictures, tast horses, game dogs, liquor saloons, dance houses, clubs, theatres, damonds, equipages, everything, in short, which ministers to their pleasures, their tastes and their sensual indulgences. Nay, leithey tax their seminaries of learning, their institutions devoted to human science and even the grounds in which the unconscious bones of their ancestors repose, rather than invade with mercenary exactions the edilizes devoted to the worship of almighty God and to the teaching of our duty to lism and our neighbors. Some of the abettors of this movement have had the magnanimity to let us understand that they are ready to compromise with the Sovereign Ruier. They will make reasonable concessions. They will allow \$1,000 of the value of each of His churches to be exempt from taxalion, and only exact of Him payment on the residue. They may, perhaps, go so far as to allow Him \$2,000—as much as it would cost a well-to-do farmer to house his horses and his horned cattle. There is a degree of sublimity in this condescention which beggars all comment, and I dismiss it. With those who think the Aimighty sufficiently honored by rendering Him homage in buildings no better than harns and outhouses, no matter how abundant the pecunitry means of the worshippers, and who attach no more sanctity to one class of those edifices than to the other, it would be equally fruitless and numinating to hold any parley or conference. In manifold instances both in the Old and New Testaments a house of worship is called the house

of those edifices than to the other, it would be equally fruitless and namifating to hold any parley or conference. In manifold instances both in the Old and New Testaments a house of worship is called the house of God, and it is always named with appropriate expression of reverence. The universal heart responds to this designation, and no matter how humble the edifice consecrated to His service all men when within its nailowed walls feel more sensibly than they do amid the turmoil of the outer world that they are in the presence of the Omnipotent Bong, by whom the great forces of the universe are moved and controlled, and that by ignoring Him they renounce all hope of a higher state of existence.

The scheme should be repudated and denounced in all its parts. One can hardly debate it without a feeling of abasement. It is not a subject for human logic, it is not a problem of profit and loss, to be argued by religious obligation on one side and financial cupidity on the other. It is a matter of instinct, of inborn reverence, of the consecusances which every mind not perverted by the sephistications of worldly science has of its own immeasurable inferiority to the Sovereign Ruler of the universe and of the homage it owes Him as its creator and redeemer. There is something revolting to the moral sense in its normal state in the idea of making a mercenary profit ont of an edifice consecrated to this service. When this inner sense is wanting argument is fruitless.

The most attractive objects which meet us in our travels in Europe are the cathedrais. Amid all the wars, the bicodshed, the baroartites, the desolation which nations have visited upor each other, under the misguidance of their evil passions, these monuments of their lath and their devotion come out from the dark background of the picture in bright relief as sacred tributes to the Creator of the universe. No man can stand beneath their domes and vanished on them without stint the wealth they would otherwise have wasted on osteniations gratifications or un

Itving God!

I do not believe that any community which seeks to throw its secular expenses on the worship of God by levying contributions on the edifices consecrated to His can lone escape the chastisement it provokesservices can long escape the chastisement it provokes. It is not necessary to look for special visitations of ill as manifestations of His displeasure. Cupidity, selfishness, rapacity, the profination of things which should be held sicred, carry with them, by the force of immutable laws, the retribution denounced by the codes they

All religious denominations have the same interest arrenging denominations have the same interest in preventing their houses of worship from being descerated and semiarized by taxation. As was beautifully expressed by Mme. do Sinči, "Their ceremonies are strongly contrasted; but the same sigh of distress, the same petition for support, ascends to heaven from It seems to me that this whole movement is cal-

SPENCE PETTIS' FORGERIES.

Evidence was taken in Jersey City yesterday in relation to the charge of forgery against Spence Pettis in connection with Taylor's Hotel. It is alleged that he collected from General Sturm a bill of \$900 for board due Mr. Fisk, lessee of the hotel, by forging the name of the clerk. A remarkable lact is that while the bill was receipted under the date of December, it was written on a bill head which was not printed till March, as was ascertained by the color of the paper, which varies in different months.

STRANGE FATALITY.

[From the Sacramento Union.] A few years ago there resided at the Mission San José, in Alameda county, two young ladies, between whom, although not of kin, a strong friendship exwhom, although not of kin, a strong friedminp ex-isted. They were married at the same time and by the same service. They then took up their residences, one at Haywards and the other at Alvarano. In the course of time they gave birth to children on the same day, the birth or one child preceding that of the other by two nours. Three weeks later both children died on the same day, the cidest just two hours before the other. Three weeks siter the death of the children both mothers died on the same day.

CONGRESS.

Morton's Mississippi Resolution Before the Senate.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES

Debate in the House on the Issue of Silver Currency.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1876, Bills, petitions, &c., were introduced and referred. LEGAL TENDER OF SILVER.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and amend by nserting, "The silver coins of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one pay ment." He said the only change is to make the silver coins of the country, except trade dollars, legal

Mr. Jones, (rep.) of Nev., said the object of the Bill was to enable the citizens of the Pacific States to transact business without embarrassment. He said that subsidiary coin could only be purchased with gold, while silver bullion could be purchased with gold, and then by taking it to the mint they could get it coined

while silver bullion could be purchased with gold, and then by taking it to the mint they could get it cofned into the trade dollar, or, in other words, "the trade dollar could be purchased with silver bullion, while they must have gold to purchase subsidiary coin, such as halves, quarters, &c., which they needed for change. The result was that the subsidiary coin became degraded to the trade dollar." This would necessarily be so until gold and silver pass concurrently. It resulted from the lack of uniformity in colnage. The passage of the bull would remedy the matter by preventing the trade dollar from being a legal tender.

THE MISSISSIPPI RESOLUTION.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, and Mr. Morrox demanded the regular order, and the Chair haid before the Senate the Mississippi resolution.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Bel., addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution, and thought it remarkable that the resolution asked for five Senators only. Why commit this subject to Senators only? Why not include members of the other House? If any law was to be enacted on this subject it would require the aid of the other House. Why not include them on this occasion? Was it because it was composed of members of a different party? The information sougat for should be obtained by a joint committee of the two houses. There seems to be no occasion for this investigation. No one here is contesting a Senatorial seat. Why not wait till he comes here, and then, if a question arises, let it be investigated? The troubles which have occurred in any of the Southern States spring from the detectives who went down there by direction of the Department of Justice. He had not forgotten that tens of millions of dollars had been excended by this same Department of Justice to carry out its nefarious design of manufacturing evidence of this kind.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Boutwell and ind.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Boutwell and lorton in favor of the resolution and Withers and

Maxey in opposition.

At a quarier to five o'clock the Senate adjourned, with Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi, entitled to the floor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1876. Mr. BURLEIGH, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill directing the naval esti-mates to be made in detail under the various heads of expenditure. Passed.

THE BELKNAP IMPRACHMENT. Mr. Knorr, (dem.) of Ky., Chairman of the Commit, tee on the Judiciary, presented articles to be adopted and presented to the Senate, in maintenance and sun port of the impeachment for high crimes and misde meanors in office of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, which were recommitted and ordered to to printed, with the understanding that they would be

called up on Saturday next. The following is a resume of the articles presented :-

THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES. The first article is as follows:-That William W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War-to wit, on the 8th day of October, 1870had the power and authority under the laws of the United States as Secretary of War to appoint a person to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States; that said Beiknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading establishment at said military post, and thereafter the said Caleb P. Marsh and one James S. Evans did enter into an agreement in writing substantially as follows-(here the articles of agreement are set out in extense); that said Belknap, as Secretary of War, did, at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at that said Beiknap did on or about the 2d of Novem 1870, unlawfully and corruptly receive from said Marsh the sum of \$1,500, and did at divers times thereafter, the sum of \$1,500, and ddat divers times thereafter,—
that is, on or about the 17th of January, 1871, and
about the end of each three months during the term
of one whole year, while he was still in office as Secretary of War—unlawfully receive from said Marsh like
sums of \$1,500 in consideration of the appointment of
said Evans and in consideration of his (Belknap's)
permitting said kwans to continue to maintain said
trading establishment at Fort Sill; whereby the said
william W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War,
as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

THE SECOND ARTICLE.

permitting and Kvans to continue to maintain said tracting establishment at Fort Sill; whereby the said william W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War, as aforesaid, was guilty of high erimes and misdemeanors in office.

The second Attricus.

Tocites that said William W. Belknap, while Secretary of War, as aforesaid, did on the 4th of November, 1875, willfully, corruptly and unlawfully take and receive from said Marsh the sum of \$1,300 in consideration that he would continue to permit John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that he did improperly permit the said Etvans to continue to maintain the said trading establishment at the said military post; and the said Belknap was thereby guilty while ne was Secretary of War of high misdemeanors in his said office.

THE THERD ATTICLE

recites that William W. Helknap, as Secretary of War of the United States, did appoint John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that said Evans, by virtue of such appointment, had since, until the 2d day of March, 1876, maintained that trading establishment, and had before he was so appointed and in order to procure such appointment and be continued therein agreed with Marsh that in consideration of said Belknap's appointing him (Evans) to maintain said trading establishment at the instance and request of said. Marsh, he (Evans) would pay to him (Marsh) a large sum of money quarterly during each year, in order that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain such trading establishment at such post; that Evans did pay to Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year, in order that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain such trading establishment at such post; that Evans did pay to Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year, in order that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain such trading establishment at such post; that Evans did pay to Marsh such some pay to the maintain such trading

The close of the decument is as follows:—

And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation of imposament against said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make outo the articles herein pre-terred against him and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article of accusation or imposament which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand the said William W. Reiknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeasurer in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examina-

tions, trials and judgments may be thereup in had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The committee also report the following resolu-

Resolved, That seven managers he appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against William W. Belkuap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

Beltuap, tate secretary or war of the consideration of the bill appriproating \$163,000 for a deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin in the place of frac-

onal currency.
The Brst vote was on the amendment offered The arst vote was on the amendment offerce by Mr. Readan, of Texas, providing that silver coins of the denomination of \$1 shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$50 in any one payment, and that silver coin of less than \$1 shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$25

their nominal value for any amount not exceeding \$20 in any one payment.

Mr. OLIVER, (rep.) of lows, offered, as a substitute for Mr. Reagan's amendment, an amendment providing that the trade deliar shall be legal tender only to the amount of \$1 in any one payment, and that fractional eliver cotange shall be legal tender only for an amount less than \$1.

After the minute speeches made by Mr. Oliver for

less than \$1.

After five minute speeches made by Mr. Oliver for and Mr. Reagan against the substitute it was rejected. After speeches by Mr. Reagan, in support of his amendment, and by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, against it, the amendment was rejected.

The next vote was on the amendment of Mr. Wells, of Missouri, to add to Mr. Holman's amendment a provise that if silver builion is not presented for coinage in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the Treasury may purchase silver builion for purposes of coinage.

in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the Treasury may purchase silver builion for purposes of coinage.

Speeches were made by Mr. Wells in favor of and by Mr. Randall against it, the latter declaring himself in favor of it as an addition to Mr. Holman's amendment, but against it as an original proposition.

On the vote by tellers, there was a tie—88 on each side—whereupon Mr. Cox, of New York, as Speaker pro tem, voted "Yea."

The yeas and nays were then demanded and ordered. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 117; nays, 107. The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Holman, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from making any further increase in the interest-bearing debt of the United States by the issue and sale of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, but silver bullson shall be received by the several mints for coinage for private parties on payment of a scigniorage, provided that the silver coin and buillon shall not exceed the amount of fractional currency now authorized. Mr. Holman, in discussing his amendment, pointed out the fact that addition to it, made by the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Wells, was in conflict with the first part of his own proposition, but he thought the other part of it ought to be adopted. He protested, however, against an increase of the interest-bearing debt for the purchase of silver.

Mr. Hewittr, (dem.) of N. Y., said it was against the proposition to increase the bonded dobt that he entered his protest. It was not the fractional currency that was under protest, it was the legal tender notes. If any more five per cent bonds were issued be wanted to have every one of them held to procure, not silver, but gold, the only basis on which special payments could ever be resumed. The purchase of silver was, therefore, a waste of the fresources of the country.

Mr. Eugenland, (rep.) of Ill, moved to strike out the first part of Mr. Holman's amendment prohibiting the increase of the debt. Rejected.

Mr. Reagan again offered his amendment, making

amendment (as amended on motion of ar. weis), and it was rejected.

Mr. Reagan again offered his amendment, making silver coin a legal tender to the amount of \$50, and it was adopted by a vote of 112 yeas to 95 nays.

Without disposing of the bill the House at half-past four o'clock P. M. took a recess until half-past seven P. M., the evening session to be for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at half-past seven.

Mr. Campirll, (ind.) of Ill., introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of three persons, one of whom, at least, shall be practically identified with the labering interests of the country, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall investigate the subject of the wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by the existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the Logislative Appropriation bill.

After nearly three hours spent in discussing the paragraph for the pay of clerks and employes of the House, without coming to any decision thereon, the committee rose and the House at half-past ton P. M. adjourned, when there was an announcement made of a democratic caucus to-morrow night after the evening session.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference reumed its session yesterday, with a full attendance of clergy. Bishop Scott presiding in the absence of Bishop Janes, called away on account of his wife's illness. The following named candidates for the deaconate and eldership, having passed satisfactory examinations in their classes, were admitted to full connection with the Conference:-T. C. Maybam, E. S. Jamison, Fourth Year Class-William Ruth, J. W. Marshall, George F.

Year Class—William Ruth, J. W. Marshall, George F. Apgar, Ellis F. Bescoe, S. D. Decker, George W. Smith. Second Year Class—G. R. W. Blattenburg, William F. Warner, Wulliam McKane, Richard W. Copeland, P. G. Bligh, Daniel Grover.

Rov. Messrs. J. N. Frane, R. Winans, D. Graves and B. Day were continued as supernumeraries.

The following named candidates for admission to full connection with the Conference preachers were admitted:—F. W. Newton, John H. Timbrell, John P. Davidson, A. Harrison, P. Smith, E. L. Compton, E. M. Crasto, E. Meschum, J. T. McMichael, E. M. Garton, J. A. Owens, F. Bloom, J. P. Burgess and H. C. Whiting.

A Centennial Committee was appointed and the rest S. Parsons, C. C. Butts and Rev. J. M. Reid,

CHRISTIAN YOUNG WOMEN.

The annual reception of the Young Women's Christian Association was given at the opening of their new building, No. 7 East Fifteenth street, last evening. The house is a large double one, very handsomely fitted up, and wes beautifully decorated with flowers. All of the lower rooms were crowded with a lashion

This institution was originated five years ago by Miss Wells and Miss Marshall O. Roberts, President of the Wells and Miss Marshall O. Roberts, President of the Loche's Christian Union, and the work has steadily increased. The entire cost of this new building is \$100,000, of which \$42,000 is yet to be raised.

Governor Tilden was expected to be present, but at the last moment a telegram was received from him stating that official engagements prevented his leaving Albany and expressing his high appreciation of this beaufaction and with the cortial sympathy therewith.

Music was furnished by M. Eben, the accomplished solo flute player. Addresses were made by Messrs. M. K. Jessup, Derman B. Eaton, Dr. Booth and Russel-Sturges, Jr., of Boston.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. It was rumored yesterday morning that the officers of the Rank of the State of New York intended wind

ing up the affairs of the bank by May 1, and that at the oming meeting the stockholders would receive the value of their stock after the liabilities had been paid off. The Vice President says the officers will not assume any such power, and that it will be for the stockholders to take such action at the meeting as they shall FALL OF A WALL. The top part of one of the burned walls of the Home

for the Aged, Brooklyn, where the recent disastrous fire occurred, fell in on Tuesday night during the gale and broke through the roof of the chapel of the inst tution. Had it fallen a few hours earner, when prayers were in progress, loss of life would have ensued. The walls were permitted to stand to be utilized in rebuilding, to save expense to the Little Sisters of the Poer. The Superintendent of Buildings says the loss will not exceed \$400. TENNESSEE'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

[From the Nashville American.]

James W. Deaderick, the Chief Justice elect of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was born in Jonesboro, Washington county, November 25, 1812. He was educated at the East Tennessee University and at Centre College, Danville, Ky. At the age of twenty he mar, ried Miss McDowell, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Mc ried Miss McDowell, daughter of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a distinguished Kentucky surgeon, and grand-daughter of Governor Isaac Sheiby, Kentucky's first Governor. At the age of thirty he commenced the study of the law in the office of Judge Luckey, the first Circuit Judge and Chaucellor of the Jonesboro district. He remained st Jonesboro until just after the close of the war, when he removed to Knoxville in April, 1867. He was elected to the State Senate of 1851-52, was a Bell and Everett elector in 1860, and was elected to the Supreme Judgeship in 1870. Chief Justice Duaderlick had six sons in the Confederate army.

HOW TO SECURE AN ADJOURN-MENT.

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.]

The gentleman from Louisville, Mr. La Rue, is entitled to a patent for a new method for bringing about an easy and quick adjournment of the House even in the casy and quick adjournment of the House even in the most of the most persistent fillbustering resistance. Yesterday, after many abortive attempts had been made, about ten minutes after the clock had struck two P. M. he sent one of the pages out and procured a large piece of middling meat, which he proceeded to broil on the cosis in one of the large projecting freplaces of the House. Soon the dinner-suggesting odors of that broiling meat began to spread through the House and salute the offactories of batting but hungry members, and in less than five minutes another motion to adjourn was made and carried like a snot.